

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

Another Three-egg Set of the Mourning Dove.—Having read with interest the letter of Archibald Johnson of Stewart, Nevada, in the September issue of the WILSON BULLETIN, I wish to add another to the list of three-egg sets of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). This nest was found May 29, 1935, when it contained but two eggs, but the next day a third egg had been added. A dove's nest built directly on the ground was also observed about the same time, which is also unusual in my experience.—JOHN B. LEWIS, *Amelia, Va.*

The Great-tailed Grackle in Arizona.—On May 28, 1935, the writer had under observation for half an hour three individuals of the Great-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus*). The birds were seen in a marshy, wooded area adjacent to the Gila River not far from the city limits of Safford, Arizona, and were possibly breeding. So far as known to the writer, there is no published previous record of the occurrence of this species in Arizona. According to Florence Merriam Bailey (1928) the farthest west breeding record of this species is for near Las Cruces, New Mexico, and the farthest west occurrence is at Mimbres, New Mexico. Both stations are considerably to the east of Safford, Arizona. It is regretted that no opportunity further to observe these birds presented itself, and it is hoped that a specimen can be collected during the coming breeding season.—GALE MONSON, *Soil Conservation Service, Safford, Ariz.*

American Egrets at Ray Lake, Des Moines County, Iowa.—Mr. Allen A. Green, overseer of the Allen Green Refuge, a State wildfowl sanctuary in northeastern Des Moines County, Iowa, reported the arrival there on August 21, 1935, of a flock of some thirty-five American Egrets (*Casmerodius albus egretta*). The writer visited the locality on September 15, when twenty-seven were counted. By September 27 the number had dropped to sixteen and a week later only one remained, this individual staying on until the middle of October. Ray Lake, for about half of its approximate mile length and less than a quarter mile width, nowhere more than a few feet in depth, is included in the Refuge. This part of the lake is bordered by trees and supports a considerable growth of reeds and other vegetation, and to it the egrets' activities were chiefly confined, usually standing or moving about slowly in the shallow water on the lookout for food. At all times they were very cautious and wary, taking wing whenever close approach was attempted.—HAROLD M. HOLLAND, *Galesburg, Ill.*

A Winter Record of Henslow's Sparrow in Indiana.—While taking a Christmas bird census on December 24, 1933, near Houston, in the western part of Jackson County, Indiana, I flushed a strange sparrow from the tall grass in a fallow field. Not having a gun to collect it, and fearing that the bird could not be found later, I decided to run it down, as it flew a short distance and dropped into the grass. After flushing it a number of times I succeeded in throwing my cap over it. The bird was placed in a cage, but it died during the night. I made a poor attempt to skin the specimen and the damaged skin was sent to Mr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, who identified the specimen as the Western Henslow's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*) and his identification was verified by the National Museum. The skin is in Mr. Butler's collection of bird skins. To the writer's knowledge, this is the first wintering record of this species in Indiana, and one of the few winter records of the species north of the Ohio River.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Kurtz, Ind.*